

an unfair advantage of his opponent. Of no member of the Bar can it be more truly said "he uniformly demeaned himself towards the Court with unflinching respect, good temper and courtesy, and, in his intercourse with his professional brethren, it was his aim to exhibit considerateness, patience and candor."

As a lawyer, Mr. Mitchell was the leader of the Charles County Bar at the time of his death; as a citizen, he stood for municipal honesty and civic righteousness; in his home life, with a lovely wife and faithful and obedient children whose influence rounded off his strong character, and in the midst of his flowers, whose culture was his special care and whose fragrance seemed to have permeated the very soul of the man, he was an example of loyalty, devotion, refinement and gentle courtesy, which made him a pronounced type of that school which, it is to be feared, is soon to be counted of the past in Southern Maryland.

#### CHARLES MARSHALL.

In the death, on April 19th, 1902, of Colonel Charles Marshall, Maryland lost one of her greatest lawyers, foremost citizens and most distinguished soldiers.

Colonel Marshall was a member of the Virginia family which gave the country one of its ablest jurists. During the Civil War he served on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and possessed to a conspicuous degree the confidence of the great Southern leader. He was a man of deep and pronounced convictions, and never hesitated to give expression to them when occasion demanded.

Born at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, on the third day of October, 1830, he was in his seventy-second year at the time of his death. His father was Alexander J. Marshall, a nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall. His mother was Miss Marie R. Taylor. Colonel Marshall graduated from the University of Virginia in 1850 with the

degree of Master of Arts, and at once began his career as a teacher in Indiana University. After a short time spent in teaching he took up the study of the Law and was soon admitted to the Bar. Colonel Marshall was making rapid advances in the profession when the Civil War began. Being on terms of close social intimacy with General Lee he was invited to become a member of General Lee's staff, which position he held throughout the War. In this position it fell to his lot to prepare and send out many of General Lee's famous orders and dispatches, the greatest portion of which were written by his own hand. He was the only member of the staff who accompanied General Lee at the time of the surrender of Appomattox, and the terms of the surrender were drafted by his hand.

At the close of the War he returned to Baltimore, and later formed a co-partnership with the late Judge William A. Fisher, which continued until Judge Fisher was elevated to the Bench. Later he became associated with the late Thomas W. Hall, and subsequently with his nephew and sons.

Almost from the time of his entry upon the practice of the Law in Maryland, Colonel Marshall had been known as one of our foremost lawyers. His arguments were forcible and logical; his method of delivery carried conviction to the judge and jury; his skill at arriving at the facts in a case, and extracting them from even a hostile witness, were conspicuous. Beginning in 1856 with the case of *Rider vs. Gray*, reported in 10 Md., down to the case of *Morrison vs. Baechtold*, reported in 93 Md., he was a leader at the Bar of our Court of Appeals. He also conspicuously participated in many important cases in the local courts of Baltimore City and elsewhere, always proving himself an able, upright, painstaking advocate,—one whom courts and clients loved and whom those opposed to him feared and respected.

Colonel Marshall always took an active part in National and State politics. His keen insight into the questions at

stake and his remarkable power and force as a speaker made his influence felt on whichever side it was thrown.

It is a source of regret to those who knew Colonel Marshall that he was not able to complete his Military History of General Lee's Campaigns, which had been eagerly awaited by his friends, and which would, no doubt, have proven to be a standard on the subject. He was preëminently a public man, though never holding office. The part he took in the Nation's history lent an interest to his person, such as few enjoy. He was an orator of power, an advocate of remarkable skill; a man of noble and generous impulse, and of most genial and attractive personality. He hated injustice and hypocrisy. He exemplified in his life the finest qualities of manhood.

As has been truly said, "with his death there passes away from Baltimore life a figure which will be long remembered, and the place of which will hardly be supplied; for he was a man who combined with high intellectual qualities a certain massiveness of character and a certain simple impressiveness which belong rather to the generation that is passing away than to that which is now taking possession of the field."

#### DAVID WILLIAM SLOAN.

David William Sloan was born in the little mining village of Pompey Smash, in Allegany County, Maryland, September 26th, 1850. He was the second child and oldest son of Alexander Sloan and Sarah Percy. His parents were born in Scotland. His father, attracted by the activity in the soft coal mining regions of Western Maryland, emigrated to the United States in his eighteenth year. The community in which he settled was simple and primitive, but active and aggressive. Alexander Sloan, a sturdy, industrious, God-fearing man, started life in his new home in the capacity of clerk and rapidly rose to the position of superintendent

and mine owner. He brought up a large family in comfort, but without luxury. The father's ambition for his son was in the direction of the Law, and the boy's education was therefore directed with that end in view. The public schools of his home, the Allegany County Academy, Washington and Jefferson College and St. John's College were the successive steps in young Sloan's preparation for Princeton, where he graduated in the class of 1873. At all these institutions he was a fair student, attaining, however, no special high rank. Immediately after graduation he took a trip to Europe and upon his return settled down to the study of Law in the office of Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, between whom and himself there was a strong friendship, interrupted only by his death.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1876. There was at this time a very considerable activity in business in Allegany County, which made itself felt at the Bar. Mr. Sloan was soon in the midst of it. With a large and influential family connection, and strong friends, he soon made a start in his chosen profession. His love for social activity, his understanding of and sympathy with the large body of the people, made his early entrance into politics a foregone conclusion. In this field he had few equals and no superiors. He soon became a leader in the Republican politics of his county, and as his experience widened his power was felt in the State at large. In 1879 he was elected State's Attorney for Allegany County, and again in 1887 and in 1891 was chosen to that office. In this important post he showed very great capacity. The duties of the State's Attorneyship require a keen insight into character and a resourcefulness at the trial table rather than great legal knowledge, and Judge Sloan had those qualities in a high degree. He therefore made a successful prosecutor, having the rare art of combining clemency in cases properly appealing to his discretion with just sternness in dealing with hardened criminals. He never deemed a man guilty